VOL. I.

Tri-Weckly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1862, thousand dollars. and inded on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1863.

PUBLIC ACTS.

ate. Solomon Foote was elected President | twenty thousand three hundred dollars of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eightenth, day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONCLUDED.]

Bureau of Navigation : For stationery, blank books, and miscellaneous items, six hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance: For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars. Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Re-

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars. Bureau of Steam Engineering:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and mis-cellaneous items, eight hundred dollars. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous

items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery For books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.—For compensation of three

watchmen and two laborers of the Sothwest Exilding, two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars. Post-Office Department -For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Post-masters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one bundred and fifty-eight

thousand two hundred and twenty dollars For compensation of twenty-five additional clerks, twenty thousand dollars.
Contingent Expenses of Post-Office Depart-

contingent Expenses of Post-Office Department.—For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing; repairs of the General Post-Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order; for watchmen, engineer, (for steam-engine,) laborers, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, thirty-five thousand dol-

Department of Agriculture.-For the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture, three thousand

For the salary of the chief clerk in the Department of Agriculture, two thousand dollars. For the collection and compiling o' agriculture statistics; for promoting agricultural and rural economy; and the procurement, propagation and distribution of cuttings and seeds of new and useful varieties; and for the introduction and protection of insectivorous birds; and for the pur-pose of establishing a laboratory, with the neces-sary apparatus for practical and scientific experi-ments in agricultural chemistry; and for paying the clerks and employees and contingent expenses necessary in said department, ninety thousand dollars; and three thousand dollars of which ap-

f cotton and tobacco. For investigations to test the practicability of c..itivating and preparing flax and hemp, as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars. Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasury, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-six thousand four hundred dol-

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred dollars. For incidental and contingent expenses, includ-ing repairs and wastage, forty thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be preserv ed in the cabinet at the ment, three hundred dol-For transportation of bullion from New York assay-office to the United States mint for coinage,

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California.-For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars. For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hun-

dred and five thousand dollars.
For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, forty-five thousand dol-Assay-Office, New York .- For salaries of super-

intendent, treasurer, assayer and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers, and clerks, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. For wages of workmen, forty thousand dollars. GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Terrritory of New Mexico.-For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

August nineteen eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is allowed by law to the Commissioners of For contingent expenses of said Territory, one Police.

office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, eighteen thousand dollars.
For salary of clerk at the United States depository, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, per annum, eigh-teen hundred dollars; watchman, per annum, six hundred dollars; porter, per annum, four hun-

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dol-

thousand five hundred dollars. J. W. HOLDEN.

sand dollars.

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of sald Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerk, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.—For salaries of gover-

Territory of Nebraska.-For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of said Territory, one For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, four thousand dollars. thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado. For salaries of gover-nor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hun-dred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nevada.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dol-For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty

Territory of Dakota.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dol-For contingent expenses of said Territory, one

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three and one third early direct toy leid thirty-three and one third cents direct tax laid upon the Territory of Dakota be paid and satis-fied by deducting said amount from the appropriation for legislative expenses of said Territory of Dakota for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the chief justice of

Supreme Court, and eight associate justices, thirty thousand dollars. For salaries of the district judges, thirfy thou For salary of the circuit judge of California, six

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and t c orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAM Office of the Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-Gen-LIN. Vice President, and President of the Sen- eral, and the clerks and messenger in his office, Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, namely: For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and mis-

cellaneous items, three thousand dollars. For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney-General, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expen-

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land-claims, ten thousand dollars.
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Expenses of Courts of the United States .- For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one million

dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Pinladelphia, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the clerk and messenger in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, four thousand

nine hundred dollars.
For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen and porter in office of assistant treasurer at New York, forty-seven thousand seven hundred dol

For salaries of clerks in the office of the tant treasurer at St. Louis, three thousand dol-For salaries of nine supervising, and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steam-boats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, twenty-five thousand dollars. For contingent expenses, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the sale keeping, collection, thransfer, and disburse-ment of the public revenue, in addition to pre-

transfer draft: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services, twenty thousand dollars. Commissioners of Direct Taxes in Insurrect tionary Districts.—For compensation of thirty-three commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, and eleven clerks at twelve hundred dollars ach, one hundred and twelve thousand two hur

mium which has been or may be received on

For contingent expenses, six thousand dollars, Public Buildings and Grounds.—For compen-sation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dol-

thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one aborers employed in the public grounds, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-

six dollars. For compensation of two day-watchmen ployed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation of two night-watchmen em-

ployed at the President's House, one thousand we hundred dollars. For compensation of the doorkeeper at the For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night-watchman employed for the better recently of the building.

ployed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public tables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.
For compensation of watchman employed on

servation number two, six hundred dollars. For compensation of eight draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, six housand five hundred and thirty-two dollars. For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand ne hundred and eighty dollars. For furnace-keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Build-

ings to employ a keeper of three furnaces under the old hall of the House of Representatives, six hundred dollars.

Metropolitan Police.—For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, including the same an-nual compensation (two hundred and lifty dollars) to each of the two ex-officie members of the Board of Police from the organization thereof,

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one housand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law, the following clerks and employees are hereby authorized in the several departments and offices hereinafter specified, to be employed and continue only during the rebellion, and for one year after

its close, viz:
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
five clerks of class four:
In the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three clerks of class four, eight of class three, twelve of class two, one assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. In the office of the Third Auditor of the Treas-

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

dollars per month.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasnry, one clerk of class four, two of class three, four of class two, thirteen of class one, and six copying clerks, at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, one clerk at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, clerks, messengers, keeper, and laborers, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the treasurer of the mint as depositary, in lieu of the clerks heretofore author-ized, clerks and messenger, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed five thousand five hun-

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, messenger, watchman, and laborer, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed two thousand dollars In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, three clerks of the first class and three of the second

In the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, one chief clerk and three clerks of the second class.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, two clerks of the first class and two of the second In each of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Equipment and Recruiting, and Navigation, one laborer at an annual aslary of six hundred dollars. In the Navy Department, two additional night

atchmen, each at an annual salary of six hun-In the Pension-Office, three clerks of class four, four of class three, four of class two, nine of class onr, one additional assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one additional laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, for the current year; five additional clerks of clrss four, six of class three, eight of class two, and sixteen of class one, one additional assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars,

twenty of class one.

In the office of the Adjutant-General, eight

of class four, one of class three, two of class two, and twenty-one of c ass one. In the office of the Paymaster-General, four clerks of class three, and sixteen of class one; and in the office of the Chief of Engineers, two

clerks of class one. And the several clerks and other employees au-thorized by this section shall be appointed by the heads of the several departments to which they ire severally attached, and the amount necessary so pay their salaries, from the time of their ap pointment, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the and sixty-four, is hereby appropriated therefor.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the third section of an act entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year year ending June consent. thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be construed to in-

CHAP, LX.

An Act to prevent Correspondence with Rebls. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a resident of the United States, or being a citizen resident of the United States, or being a citizen thereof, and residing in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the Gov-ernment of the United States, and with the in-tent to defeat the measures of the said Govern-ment, or to weaken in any way their efficacy, hold or commence, directly or indirectly, any correspondence or intercourse, written or verbal, with the present pretended rebel Government, or with any officer or agent thereof, or with any other individual acting or sympathizing thera-with; or if any such person above mentioned, not duly anthorized, shall counsel or assist in any such correspondence or intercourse, with intent as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, snall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding five years. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where the offence is committed in any foreign country, the district court of the United States for the district where the offender shall be first arrested

shall have jurisdiction thereof.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prevent Members of Congress and Officers of the Government of the United States from taking Considerations for procuring Contracts,

Congress assembled. That the provisions of said act shall be so construed as to embrace any agent of the Government of the United States.

An Act to prevent and punish Frauds upon the the Government of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the or present or cause to be presented for payment or approval to or by any person or officer in the civil or military services of the United States civil or military services of the United States, any claim upon or against the Government of United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; any person in such forces or service who shall, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding in obtaining, the approval or payment of such claim, make, use, or cause to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher entry roll as any false bill, receipt, voucher, entry, roll, ac-count, claim, statement, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to centain any false or fraudulent statement or entry; any person in said forces or service who shall make or procure to be made, or knowingly advise the making of any false oath to any fact, statement, or certificate, voucher or entry, for the purpose of obtaining, or of aiding to obtain, any approval or pay-ment of any claim against the United States or any department or officer thereof; any person in said forces or service who, for the purpose of ob-taining or enabling any other person to obtain from the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, any payment or allowance, or the approval or signature of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, of or to any false, fraudulent, or fictitious claim, shall forged or counterfeit, or or fictitious claim, shall forged or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any signature upon any bill, receipt, voucher, ac-count, claim, roll, statement, affidavit, or deposition; and any person in said forces or service who shall utter or use the same as true or genuine, knowing the same to have been forged or counterfeited; any person in said forces or service who shall enter into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to cheat or defraud the Govern-ment of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining, or aiding and assist-ing to obtain, the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; any person in said forces or service who shall steal, embezzle, or knowingly and wilfully misappropriate or apply to his own use or benefit, or who shall wrongfully and knowingly sell, convey, or dispose of any ordnance, arms, ammunition, clothing, subsist-ence stores, money, or other property of the Uni-ted States, furnished or to be used for the miliand knowingly sell, convey, or dispose of any ordnance, arms, ammunnition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the United States, furnished or to be used for the military or naval service of the United States; any contractor, agent, paymester, quartermaster, or other person whatsoever in said forces or service having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property, used or to be used in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall, with intent to defraud the United States, or wilfully to conceal such money United States, or wilfully to conceal such money or other property, deliver or cause to be delivered ing to the provisions of this act. to any other person having authority to receive

ury. six clerks of class four, seven of class three, nine of class two, and eighteen of class one, and ten clerks as copyists at a rate not exceeding fifty receive a certificate or receipt; any person in said forces or service who is or shall be authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, or receipt or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other public property so used or to be used, who shall make property so used or to be used, who shall make or deliver the same to any person without having full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to cheat, defraud, or injure the United States; any person in sale forces or service who shall knowingly purchase or receive, in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness, from any soldier, officer, or other person called into or employed in said forces or service,

military stores, or other public proper, such soldier officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of the United States, and of the militia when called nto and employed in the actual service of the United States in time of war, and to the provisions of this act. And every person so offending may be arrested and held for trial by a court martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by

any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, o

ment of death.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any per son heretofore called or hereafter to be called into or employed in such forces or service, who shall commit any violation of this act and shall after wards receive his discharge, or be dismissed from the service, shall notwithstanding such discharge or dismissal, continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial, in the same manner and to the same extent as it he had not received such discharge or been dis

missed. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person not in the military or naval forces of the United States, nor in the militia called into or actually employed in the service of the United States who shall do or commit any of the acts prohibited messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one additional laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

In the office of the Secretary of War, six clerks of class four, and eight of class one.

In the office of the Chief of Ordinance of the War Department, three clerks of class four, and such forfeiture and damages shall be said; and such forfeiture and damages shall be said; and such forfeiture and damages shall be said; and such forfeiture and damages shall be sued for in the same suit, and every such person shall in addition thereto, on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by clerkt of class two, and twenty of class one.

In the office of the Commissary-General, twelve clerks of class one, and one laborer at a salary of six hund-ed dollars per annum.

In the office of the Surgeon-General, one clerk

Court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by imprisonment not less than one, nor more than five years, or by tine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the several district courts of the United States, the circuit court of the District of Columbia, or any court therein to be established having general jurisdiction in civil cases, the several district courts of the Territories of the United States within whose jurisdictional limits the person doing or committing such act shall be found, shall, wherevever such act may have been done or wheresoever such act may have been done or committed, have full power and jurisdiction to hear, try and determine such suit. Such suit may be brought and carried on by any person, as well for himself as for the United States; the same shall be at the sole cost and charge of such person, and shall be in the name of the United States, but shall not be withdrawn or discontinued without the consent, in writing, of the judge of the court and the district attorney, first filed

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall ghteen be the duty of the several district attorneys of to increase the salaries of the Superintendent of the Census or the Assistant Postmasters-General. ritories, to be diligent in inquiring into the violation of the provisions of this act by persons lia-ble to such suit, and found within their respective districts or territories, and to cause him or her to be proceeded against in due form of law for the recovery of such forfeiture and damages. And such person may be arrested and held to bail in such sam as the district judge may order, not exceeding the said sum of two thousand dol-lars, and twice the amount of the damages sworn to in the affidavit of the person bringing on the

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the person bringing said suit and prosecuting it to final judgment shall be entitled to receive onehalf the amount of such foriciture, as well as one-half the amount of the damages he shall recover and collect; and the other half thereo shall belong to and be paid over to the United States; and such person shall be entitled to re-ceive to his own use all costs that the court may award against the defendant, to be allowed and taxed according to any provision of law or rule of court in force, or that shall be in force in suits between private parties in said court: Provided, That such person shall be liable for all costs in-curred by himself in the case, and shall have no laim therefor on the United States. such suit shall be commenced within six years

from the doing or committing the act, and not afterwards. Sec. S. And be it further enacted, That no officer or agent of any banking or other commercial corporation, and no member of any mercantile or other trading firm, or person directly or indi-rectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation or firm, shall be em-ployed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation or firm; and every such taking Considerations for procuring Contracts, Office, or Place from the United States, and for other Purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repesentatives of the United States of America in

ing two years. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, saving, however, and excepting any and all suits or prosecutions now commenced pend-ing, and all rights of suit or prosecution under any prior act of Congress, on account of the do ing or committing of any act hereby prohibited; and all rights and claims which the United States or any person or persons, now have, growing out of such prioo act; all which pending suits and prosecutions shall proceed and be determined, and all which rights and claims shall remain and all which rights and claims shall remain and person contracting with the United States, or any officer or agent thereof; but every such sure ty shall be liable and answerable for the default tract, or, if damages have been so recovered to the extent of one-half the damages so recovered reduction of damages in any suit brought against the principal and surety, or principals and sureties, on their contract.

An Act to authorize an Increase in the Number of Major-Generals and Brigadier Generals for Forces in the Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the four there may be appointed thirty major-generals and seventy-five brigadier-generals for forces in the service of the United States other than the regular army: Provided, That the officers to be appointed under this act shall be selected from those who have been conspicuous for gallant or meritorious conduct in the line of duty. APPROVED, March 2, 1863.

CHAP, LXIX. An Act to fix the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Wisconsin and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-resentatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That instead of the times

Sec. 2. And be it further exacted, That, in-

stead of the times heretofore provided by law, ment, or from any of its agents, and also of all the terms of the circuit and district courts for the district of Iowa, to be held at Des Moines, shall be held on the second Tuesday of May and third Tuesday in October in each year, and the fall term of the district court for said district, to be held at Dubuque, shall be held on the third Tues-day in November.

Approved, March 2, 1863.

CHAP. LXX. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado.

portionately reasonable compensation to the post-master, and for clerical service, during the period Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act to which the act is an amendment be altered so as to read as follows: The executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Co-Colorado shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be the distribution of all emoluments or sums by them respectively hold his office for four years, and until his suc-cessor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner remooved by the president of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian Affairs; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be ap-pointed to office under the laws of said Territory

and shall take care that the laws faithfully ex-Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsidera ion, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered: and, if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the water of become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respec-tively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 3. And be it turther enacted, That section nine of the act to which this act is amendatory be altered so as to read as follows: Section 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and jus-tices of the peace. The supreme court shall con-sist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall nold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years.— The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such time and place as may the supreme court at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and or the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or when the debt or sum claimed shall for, both appellate and original, and of the jusbate court shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars; and said supreme and district court shall have authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the constitution and laws of the United states; and the said supreme, district, and pro-bate court, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction and authority for the redress of all wrongs committed against the laws of said Territory, affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exceptions, and appeals shall be allowed from the final decisions of said district and probate courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States in the same from the office, or shall it call for the same for the period of one which notice may be sent free under to be provided by the Postmaster-Gene Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, Ti foreign dead letters shall be subject to tional stipulations with the respective for the same from the office, or shall it call for the same from the office, or shall it call for the same for the period of one which notice may be sent free under report to be provided by the Postmaster-Gene Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, Ti foreign dead letters shall be subject to the same from the office, or shall report to be provided by the Postmaster-Gene Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, Ti foreign dead letters shall be subject to the same from the office, or shall report to the same from the office, or shall report to the same from the office, or shall report to the same from the office, or shall appear to the same from the office and the same from the same supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, when the the circuit courts of the United States, when the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertainee by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of said supreme and district courts shall have and prescribed by the Postmaster-General shall direct for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such post-offices are established; and for their services they shall severally receive a salary, to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, not exceeding eight hundred dollars per year: Provided, States as is vested in the circuit and district court of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of Sec. 12. And be it further further, That whensaid Territory the same as in other cases. The said elerk shall receive in all such cases the same the carrier system in any postal district so as, in fees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon Territory received for similar services. Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the provisions of section one and two of this act shall be applicable to the Territory of Dakota, and shall have like effect as in the Territory of Approved, March 2, 1862.

CHAP. LXX1. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Post-

Office Department. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-Gen-Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General shall have power to appoint and commission all postmasters whose salary or compensation for the preceding fiscal year shall at the time of such appointment have been ascertained to be less than one thousand dollars per year; and in all other cases the President shall appoint The person appointed postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he shall be appointed. pointed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the

Postmaster-General, all postmasters, and special agents, aud all persons employed in the General Post-Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, hereafter appointed or employed, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emoluments therefor, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen bundred and sixty-two, respectively take and sub-scribe the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post-Office: "I, A. B., do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the postoffice and post-roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any moneys belonging to the said Uni-ted States which may come into my possession or control; so help me God." Every person who control; so help me God." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violating the injunctions or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post-office and post-roads, whether such persons shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post-office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter, for which the

livered to his successors.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all postage stamps and envelopes, and of all postal books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor in office, or from the Poet-Office Depart-

postmaster shall give a receipt, and keep a record thereof in his office, which record shall be de-

payments in money for postages, and all payments for box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of any part of the postal service, and of any other transactions which shall be required by the Postmaster-General, and these records shall be preserved and delivered over to his successor in office, and shall be at all times subject to examination of any special agent of the department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post-office, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General is hereby required to make a special order allowing pro-

of such extraordinary business. oath, in such form as the latter snail prescaide, of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon-holes, or other receptacles for letters or papers, and by them charged for to individuals; or for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place whatever; and of emoluments, receipts, and profits that have come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post-offices; and no postmaster shall herehave come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post-offices; and no postmaster shall here-after, under any pretence whatever, have or re-ceive or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his saiary. And the Postmas-ter-General is further authoriled to require, by a form to be prepared by him, a sworn statement to accompany or following the quarterly account of any or all postmasters, to the effect that such postmaster has me such account truly stated the postmaster has in such account truly stated the entire amount of postages, box-rents, and all other charges and emoluments collected or received by him at his office during such quarter and that he has not knowlingly delivered, or per mitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery; and that such quarterly account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire re-ceipts of his office which have been collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been by due diligence collected thereat, as he verily believes; and that the credits he claims are just and true, as he verily believes; and any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the

pains and penalties of perjury.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to regu-late the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post-office, and the times such letters shall be returned to the dead-letter office, and to make regulations for their return to the writers from the dead-letter office, when he is satisfied they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed. He is authorized also to order the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post-office, in his discretion, by writing, posted in a public place or places, or in any daily or weekly newspaper regularly published within the post-office delivery having the largest circula-tion within such delivery; and where no daily pa-per is published within the post-office delivery, such list may be published in any daily newspapers of an adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post-office publishing [the] list; but in no case shall compensation for such publication be allowed at a rate exceeding one cent for each letter so advertised; and no such publication shall be required except where the Postmaster-General shall decide that the public interest requires it: Provided, That letters addressed to parties foreign born may be published in a journal of the language most used by the parties addressed, if such be published in the same, or an adjoining delivery.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That dead

letters containing valuable enclosures shall be registered in the department; and when it apaddress, nor to the writers, the contents thereof, so far as available, shall be included with the receipts of the Post-Office Department, and the amount thereof shall be shown in the annual report, and shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed, or by the sender, for four years from registry thereof, careful amount be-ing kept of the same. All other letters deemed of value or of importance to the party addressed, or to the writer, and which it appears cannot be returned to either destination, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster-General shall direct. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the

be the Postmaster-General may provide by regulation for the disposition, for the benefit of the Department, of printed matter which remains in any post-office, or in the Department, not called for by the party addressed; but the postmaster shall notify the publisher of any newspaper or periodi-cal of the fact when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month, which notice may be sent free under regulation Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the action of the Post-Office Department respecting foreign dead letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign ad-

ministration. Sec. 11. And be it further enacted. That letterfidelity, and experience as carriers, the Post General may increase their respective salaries granted by the judges of the United States in the sum more than sufficient to pay all expenses of District of Columbia: and the first six days of the carrier system at such offices; each of the said

> his judgment, to justify him therein, he is authorized to make delivery, within any prescribed postal district, of mail matter by letter-carriers, as frequently as the public convenience in such district shall require, and shall make all proper regulation for that purpose. Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General is authorized, when, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch postoffices, and also pillar boxes, or other receiving boxes, for the safe deposit of matter for the mail and for delivery; and in case of such establish-ment of a branch office, the person in charge thereof shall be appointed, and his salary fixed, as in the case of a letter-carrier, and the like bond required: Provided, That the post officer in

for that purpose by the postmaster of that postal district in sums not at any time to exceed one half of penalty of his bond. AUCTION SALE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

charge of the branch office may also be a deposi-tary for the sale of stampts, to be delivered to him

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at RALEIGH, N. C., on Thursday, the 20th day of December. 1866,

The following articles of Government property, FIFTEEN (15) HORSES. Sale to take place at the BAPTIST GROVE.

and to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. TERMS-Cash, U. S. Currency. By order of Brevet Lieut. Col. J. D. STUBBS,

G. VAN S. AIKEN, 1st Lieut. 8th Inf'ty, A. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

United States of America, District of Albemarle in the District of North Carolina.

Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE. BE IT KNOWN THAT A SPECIAL TERM of the District Court of the United States for the District of Albemarle in the District of North Carolina, will be held in the Town of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, commencing on the third Monday in January next, and this is notice thereof to all persons having any business in said Court. By order of Hon. G. W. Brooks, Judge of said Court. Witness Samuel T. Bond, Clerk of said

Court. Witness Samuel T. Bolli, Clerk of Same Court at Edenton this the 10th day of December 1866. SAML. T. BOND, Clerk, U. S. Dis't. Court for Dis't. Albemarle, N. C. Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1866. 116—1m. Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1866.

NO. 118.

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1865, and ended on Saturday, the twenty-eighthday of July, A.

T AWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC ACTS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER. President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

thereof.

CHAP. CLXXXIV .- CONTINUED. An Act to reduce Internal Taxation and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and Acts amendatory

And if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to render such as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or if any person without notice, as aforesaid, shall not deliver a monthly or other list or return at the time required by law, or if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement or undervaluation, it shall be lawful for the assessor to summon such person, lawful for the assessor to summon such person, his agent, or other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the trade or business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before such assessor and produce such book, at a time and place therein named, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories under oath or affirmation respecting any objects liable to tax as aforesaid, or the lists, statements, or returns thereof, or any trade, business, or profesturns thereof, or any trade, business, or profession liable to any tax as aforesaid. And the assessor may summon, as aforesaid, any person residing or found within the State in which his district is situated. And when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and cannot be found within such State, the assessor may enter any collection district where such person may be found, and there make the examination hereinbe-fore authorized. And to this end he shall there fore authorized. And to this end he shall there have and may exercise all the power and authority he has or may lawfully exercise in the district for which he is commissioned. The summons authorized by this section shall in all cases be served by an assistant assessor of the district where the person to whom it is directed may be found, by an attested copy delivered to such person in hand or left at his last and usual place of abode, allowing such person at the rate of one day for each twenty-five miles he may be required to travel, computed from the place of service to the travel, computed from the place of service to the place of examination; and the certificate of service signed by such assistant assessor shall be evidence of the facts it states on the hearing of an application for an attachment; and when the summons requires the production of books, it shall be sufficient if such books are described with reasonable certainty. In case any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey such summons, or to give testimony, or to answer in-terrogatories as required, it shall be lawful for the assessor to apply to the judge of the district court or to a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States for the district within which the person so summoned resides for an attachment against such person as for a contempt. It shall be the duty of such judge or commissioner to hear such application, and, if satisfactory proof be made, to issue an attachment, directed to some proper officer, for the arrest of such person, and upon his being brought before him to proceed to a hearing of the case; and upon such hearing the judge or commissioner shall have power to make such order as he shall deem proper, not inconsis-tent with the provisions of existing laws for the punishment of contempts, to enforce obedience o the requirirements of the summons and punish such person for his default or disobedience. It shall be the duty of the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which such person shall have taxable property to enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of such person so re-fusing or neglecting, or rendering a false or fraud-ulent list or return, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, inclu-ling that derived from the evidence elicted by the examination of the assessor, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, and all articles or objects liable to tax, owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, and assess the tax thereon, including the amount, if any, due for special or income tax; and in case of the due for special or income tax; and in case of the return of a false or fraudient list or valuation, he shall add one hundred percentum to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per centum to such tax; and in case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid, the assessor may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may judge necessary, not exceeding thirty days; and the amount so added to the tax shall, in all cases, be collected by the collector at the same time and in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such assessor or assistant assessor shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient for all legal purposes. That section nineteen be amended by striking

out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the assessor for each collection districts hall give notice by adverlieu thereof the following: That the assessor for each collection districts hall give notice by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county within said district, and if there be none published in the district, then in a newspaper published in the district, then in a newspaper published in a collection district adjoining thereto, and shall post notices in at least four public places within each assessment district, and shall mail a copy of such notice to each postmaster in his district, to be posted in his office, stating the time and place within said collection district when and where appeals will be received and determined relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, or enumerations by the assessor or assistant assessor returned in the annual list, and such notice shall be advertised and posted by the assessor and mailed as aforesaid at least ten days before the time appointed for hearing said appeals. And it shall be the duty of the assessor for each collection district, at the time fixed for hearing such appeals as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessor and assistant assessor, and the annual lists taken and returned as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who may apply for that purpose. And such assessor is hereby authorized at any time to hear and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessor or assistant assessors, and the affice or principal place of business of the said assessor shall be open during the business hours of each day for the hearing of appeals by parties who shall appear voluntarily before him: Provided, That no appeal shall be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is reting, and shall specify the particular cause, mat-ter, or thing respecting which a decision is re-quested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of. And the assesquested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of. And the assessor shall have power to re-examine and determine upon the assessments and valuations, and rectify the same as shall appear just and equitable; but such valuation, assessment, or enumeration shall not be increased without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested to appear and object to the same if he judge proper, which notice shall be in writing and left at the dwelling-house, office, or place of business of the party by such assessor, assistant assessor, or other parson, or sent by mail to the nearest or usual post office address of said party: Provided further, That on the hearing of appeals it shall be lawful for the assessors to require by summons the attendance of witnesses and the production of books of account in the same manner and under the same penalties as are provided in cases of refusal or neglect to furnish lists or returns. The costs for the attendance and mileage of said witnesses shall be taxed by the assessor and paid by the delinquent parties, or by the disbursing agent for the district, on certificate of the assessor, at the rates allowed to witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

That section twenty be amended by striking out

United States.

That section twenty be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the assessor of each collection district shall, immediately after the ex-piration of the time for hearing appeals concern-ing taxes returned in the annual list, and from